

Final Report

for

Bon-skor བོན་སྐོར། Tibetan Village

Tibetan Clinic Project

to

the Germany Embassy

Summary

What? The clinic project immediately benefited 1,800 Tibetan villagers (360 households)

Where? Bon-skor བོན་སྐོར། Tibetan Village, Guinan མངའ་ས། County, Hainan མཚོ་ལྷོ། Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai མཚོ་སྔོན། Province, PR China

Cost? Germany Embassy = 79,000 RMB; Local contribution = 42,000 RMB

from

Snying-lcags-rgyal སྟིང་ལམ་རྒྱལ་བ། (Robert)

Dear German Embassy,

We are pleased to report to you on the successful completion of the Tibetan Clinic Project in Bon-skor Tibetan Village on August 15, 2007. The German Embassy provided 79,000 RMB and the local contribution was 42,000 RMB (local residents = 20,000 RMB; local government = 22,000 RMB). Consequently, the project was able to construct six clinic rooms for medicine storage, diagnoses, pharmacy, in-patients, a doctor's room, and a medical machine room.

The village recruited a nurse for the clinic in addition to the doctor. The clinic began service July 7, 2007. Locals:

- Are in less danger of contracting such infectious diseases as hepatitis, diabetes, and STDs,
- Are more aware of the importance of sanitation,
- Teenagers are more aware of the dangers of having unprotected sex; the doctor encourages condom use,
- Local women
 - suffer less from gynecological illnesses
 - no longer ignore their minor as well as potentially life-threatening medical needs
 - find medical attention more readily accessible since the doctor is located right in the village.

On behalf of all the Bon-skor Tibetan villagers, I extend sincere appreciation for your generous help and support. This project has had a direct positive impact on health in Bon-skor Tibetan Village. Thank you again for this remarkable Tibetan Health Clinic.

སྟིང་ལམ་རྒྱལ། (Snying-lcags-rgyal)

Interviews



Pad-ma པདྨ་པོ།, 37, said at the local Tibetan clinic, “My daughter got a chronic woman’s disease. It’s been about one and half years now. I took her to the local township hospital for medical treatment before this Tibetan clinic has built. Now, we don’t need to spend so much time and energy riding donkeys to see a doctor in the local township hospital. The local newly built clinic is near us and it has truly lessened our expenses.”



Klumo-rgyal ལྷུ་མོ་རྒྱལ།, 36, said, “This is my third day of staying in the clinic to get injections and take medicine. The cost of medicine here is much cheaper than at the local township hospital and at the hospitals in the local county town. Last time, I took cold medicine at the county town hospital that cost eight *RMB*, but here it costs only three *RMB*. It’s really amazing; this clinic is a real charity.”



Drol-mtsho ལྷོལ་མཚོ།, 34, said, “Since I was born, I have never been to a Tibetan clinic so near my home. Now I can get medical treatment conveniently whenever I need it. It saves time and local patients can get medical treatment quickly. This is truly a wonderful treasure for our local villagers.”



Sodnam-skyid བསོད་ནམས་སྒྱེད།, 49, said, “I have been sick for about three years. For about two years, it was getting much worse when I took Chinese medicines in the local county town. Later, I started taking Tibetan medicine and now I’m much better, although I still take Tibetan medicines as I am not completely recovered. When I went to the county town for treatment, I spent another amount equal to the cost of the medicine for travel costs and food in the town. The Tibetan clinic is here and it’s very helpful for our women to take Tibetan medicines, which are also much cheaper.”



Sonthar-rgyal འོན་ཐར་རྒྱལ།, 28, the local Tibetan doctor (left) said, “I have examined the local villagers’ diseases for several years. Mostly, women suffered from disease associated with unprotected sex, poor sanitation, and childbirth without seeing a doctor, and so on. Tibetan medicines are significantly helpful for such women disease and can usually solve these problems in a year or two. It’s been about a month since the new local Tibetan clinic was opened. Many local villagers are coming. Tibetan medicines are helpful and cheap. Besides, I personally talk with the local teenage boys and girls about dangers of unprotected sex.”

Letter of Appreciation

(Translation)

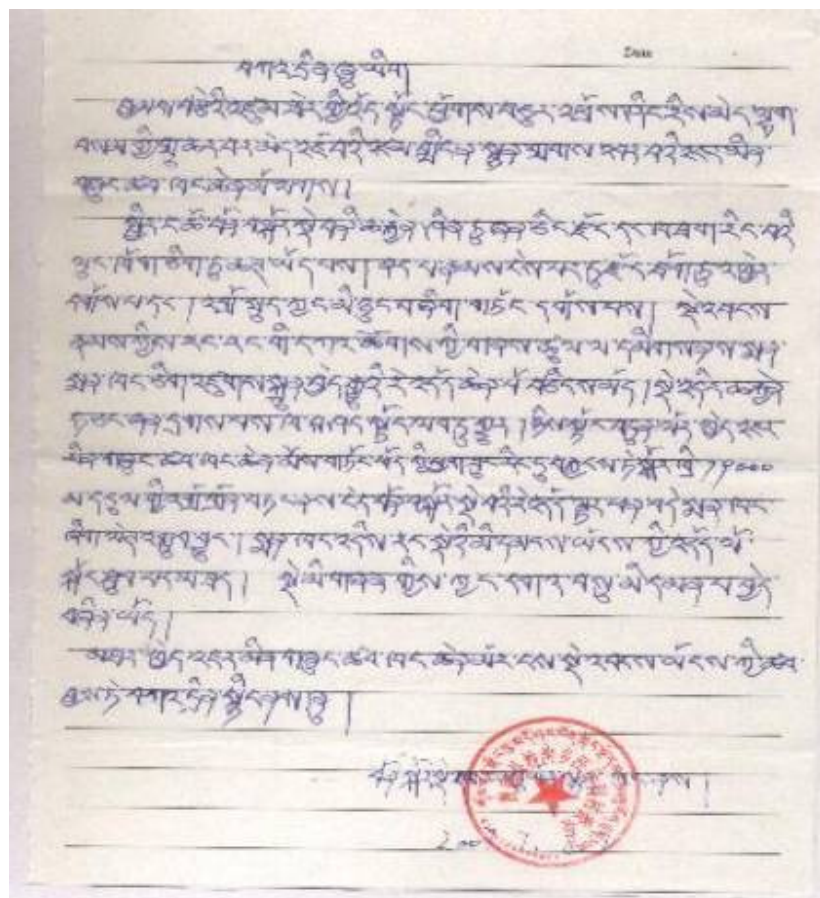
Dear Germany Embassy,

Our village is an impoverished semi-agricultural village located in a remote area in Qinghai that lacks clinics. Therefore, prior to the project, local patients had to go to the local county township or the county town hospitals when they needed medical treatment. This required much money, time, and energy. Now, local villagers felt that they very much needed to have a Tibetan clinic in the village because of the difficulties involved in going far away to see doctors. However, since the local village is impoverished, building a clinic was a dream. In 2007 you funded 79,000RMB to the local village with charity and compassion to build a Tibetan Clinic. Now the villagers are taking medicines dispensed in their own village and are alleviated from the problems required in going to distant hospitals. Since receiving your assistance all local villagers are satisfied; their wish to have a local clinic for many years has been realized and they are very appreciative of your unforgettable help.

All Bon-skor Tibetan villagers thank you. We all will always cherish this significant and unforgettable gift.

From Bon-skor Tibetan Village Committee

July 27, 2007



Background

Bon-skor Tibetan Village is situated in the west of Bya-mdo Township, Guinan County, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, 250 kilometers from Xining City, the capital of Qinghai Province, PR China.

There are approximately 1,810 people in Bon Skor Tibetan Village in a remote location on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. Families live in a farming area and also in a herding area. This Tibetan clinic project benefits the local and neighboring villages.

Bon-skor has the largest population among the sixteen villages in Bya-mdo Township. For a long time, there was no health clinic in Bon-skor Tibetan Village therefore, villagers had to travel the ten kilometers to the township hospital when they needed medical treatment. The local village asked the local government to establish a Tibetan clinic in the village and subsequently, a doctor did travel to the local village occasionally to prescribe Chinese medicine, but only once or twice a month.

There are many infectious diseases in the village – hepatitis, hepatomegaly, diabetes, STDs, and many more because of poor sanitation, unprotected sex, and improper medical treatment leads to serious complications from worsening diseases. Girls and young women are generally very shy about seeing doctors and their diseases become dangerously worse. Now, however, since the German Embassy supported Tibetan clinic has been completed, all the aforementioned issues have been made better.

Projects Benefits:

- Villagers experience fewer infectious diseases.
- Villagers have safer and healthier lives.
- Medicine and medical costs are cheaper than before, increasing family disposable income.
- Will lessen conflict between families because fewer teenage girls will become pregnant before marriage.
- Reduces the energy, time, and money required in seeking medical treatment from far away

Contract: (translation)

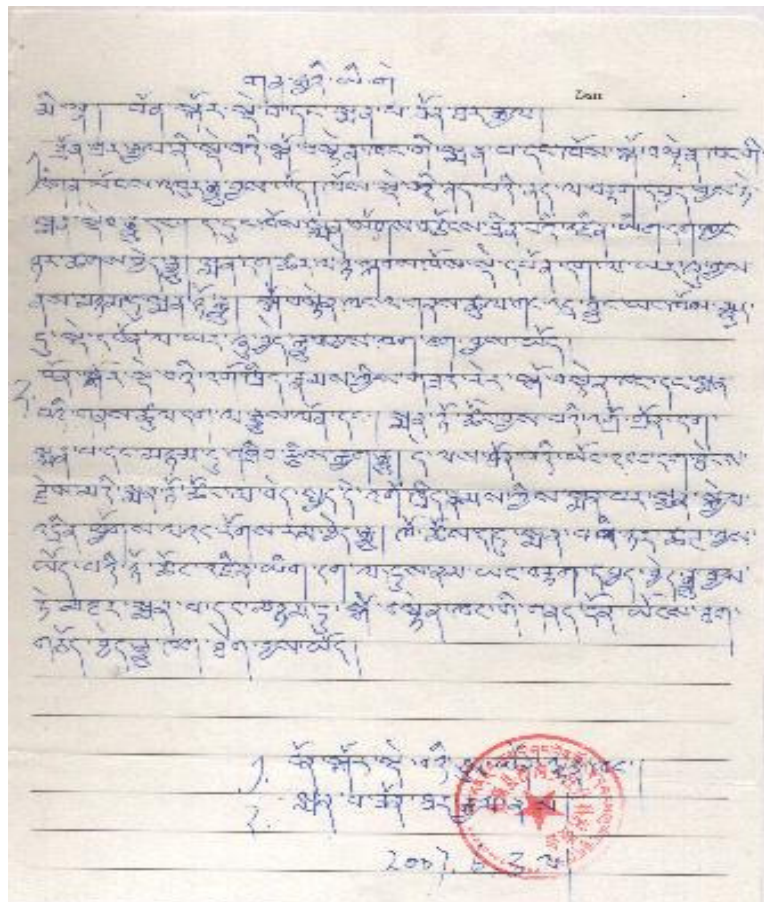
Parties: Bon-skor Tibetan village and Doctor Sonthar-rgyal.

1. Doctor Sonthar-rgyal will be responsible for the village clinic. He will diagnose and treat illnesses by examining patients and prescribing appropriate medicine. He will also be responsible for making medicine for the patients. The doctor will manage the clinic carefully and honestly. The doctor will make and keep receipts after selling medicine. The doctor will report to the village leaders to buy medicines if supplies are running low. He will also report any issues in the clinic to the village leaders immediately.
2. Bon-skor Tibetan Village leaders will be responsible for monitoring the clinic and the doctor on a weekly basis. They will collect and verify the amount of money and the receipts for all medicine sold. They will save these profits and use them for the future purchase of supplies and medicine. Village leaders will assist the doctor by providing transportation to the township seat to purchase supplies and medicines when needed. The village leaders will keep excellent records of the supplies and medicine at all times. Finally, they will support the doctor and work with him to resolve any issues at the clinic.

Bon-skor Tibetan Village Committee

Doctor Sonthar-rgyal

3 June 2006

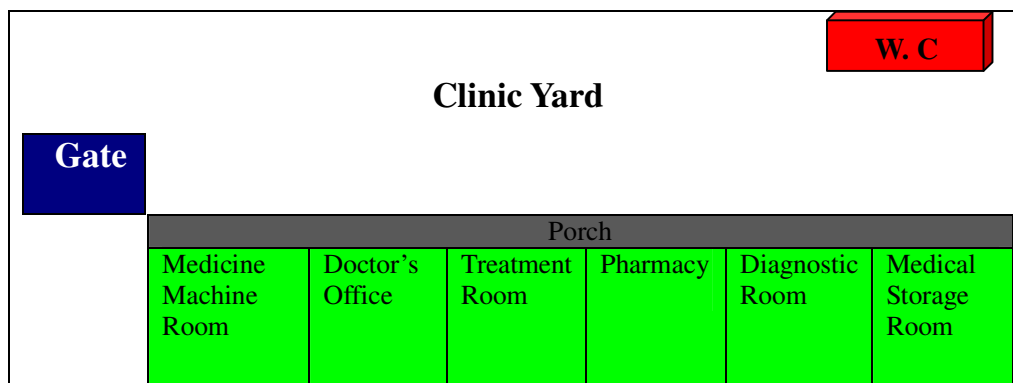


Responsible Project Members

Members		
<i>Wiley</i>	<i>Tibetan</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Snying-lcags-rgyal	སྟིང་ལགས་རྒྱལ།	Student
Thare-rgyal	ཐ་རེ་རྒྱལ།	Village Leader
Rnam-'bum	རྣམ་འབུམ།	Village Leader
Sonthar-rgyal	སོན་ཐར་རྒྱལ།	Doctor
<i>Other responsible members</i>		
Bon-skor Tibetan villagers		

From Bon-skor Tibetan Village Committee
August 30, 2007

A Sketch Map of German Embassy's Tibetan Clinic for Bon-skor Tibetan Village.



Project Activities

2007	Activities	Participants
April	Funds received	Snying-lcags-rgyal
April	Held meeting about the project	Snying-lcags-rgyal, village leaders, villagers
May	Considered local contribution	Snying-lcags-rgyal, village leaders
May	Considered clinic location	Snying-lcags-rgyal, village leaders
May	Purchased bricks, cement, wood, etc	Village leaders, Snying-lcags-rgyal
May	Workers began construction work	Workers, village leaders
May	Clinic building is completed	Workers, village leaders
June	Medicines purchased	Village leaders, Snying-lcags-rgyal
June	County Town Hospital doctors are invited to give advice for medicine prescriptions	Doctors, village leaders, Snying-lcags-rgyal
June	Costs of each medicines are recorded	Snying-lcags-rgyal, doctor, village leaders
June	The clinic began seeing patients	Doctor, village leaders, Snying-lcags-rgyal
July	Medicinal herbs purchased	Doctor, village leaders, Snying-lcags-rgyal
August	Medicine grinder and pill-making machine purchased	Doctor, village leaders, Snying-lcags-rgyal
August	Local doctor grinds medicinal herbs with machines	Doctor, village leaders, Snying-lcags-rgyal
August	County Board of Health officials come to check and approve local Tibetan medicine production	Governors, doctor, village leaders, Snying-lcags-rgyal
August	Bon-skor Village Tibetan Clinic Project is completed	Doctor, village leaders, Snying-lcags-rgyal
August	Final Report written	Doctor, village leaders, Snying-lcags-rgyal, Kevin Stuart

Financial Accounting

1. German Embassy Contribution

Items	Receipt #	Quantity	Company	Price Per RMB	Total RMB
Medicine grinder (machine)	1, 2	1			7,700.00
Medicine pill maker		1			11,000.00
Medicinal herbs	3		Henan Mongol Autonomous County Tibetan Hospital		3,380.00
Tibetan medicine	4 (4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4,)				15,394.08
Chinese medicine	5-1 -- 5-32	280 kinds	Qinghai Fukang Medicine Center		18,351.78.00
Construction					
Brick	6	1,600 gray	Gomang Brick Factory	$1,600 \times 2.0$	6,200.00
Brick		4,000 red		$4,000 \times 0.4$	
Tile		1,500			
Cement	7	80 sacks	Gomang Town Xinlong Market	$80 \times 18 = 1,440$	1,440.00
Cement	8	56 sacks		$56 \times 18 = 1,008$	1,008.00
Concrete & whitewash	9				362.00
Bamboo	10	25 bundles		$25 \times 16.5 = 412$	412.50
Wood	11				1,160.00
Ceiling materials	12				600.00
Door	13	4		$4 \times 200 = 800$	2430.00
Glass		30 pieces		$30 \times 10 = 300$	
Steel bars for windows				1243	
Window sealant		20 kg		$29\text{kg} \times 3 = 87$	
Steel bars for foundation	14				798.00
Ceramic tile	15				1,117.50
Plastic sheet	16	23 kg 12 kg	Xining Qingjian Bedding Store	$23\text{kg} \times 15$ 12×17	549.00
Woodwork	17	1 carpenter			660.00
Medicine shelves	18	4		4×250	1,000.00
Medical equipment	19		Xining Fu Kang Medical Tools Company		932.00
Medicine spoon	20	3 kinds	'Tzamba Lha Tibetan Store	$(23+15+18) \times 3 = 56$	56.00
Calculator	21	1	Gomang Xin-Long	$1 \times 18 = 18$	18.00

Bed	22	4	Market	$4 \times 200 = 800$	800.00
Quilt & sheet	23	4	Xining Goods Wholesales Market	$30 \times 2 = 60$ $20 \times 2 = 40$	100.00
Quilt & sheet	24	12	Gomang Xin-Long Market		540.00
Transportation					
Worker fee	25	2 people		30 day \times 50 RMB \times 2 person =	3,000.00
TOTAL					79,008.86

2. Local Contribution

Items	Receipt #	Quantity	Price Per RMB	Total RMB
Government Contribution				
Cement	26	260 sacks	$260 \times 18 =$	4,680
Brick & transport fee		30,000	$\times 0.4$	12,000
Steel bars for foundation				1,000
Wood				3,820
Door		2	2×250	500
				22,000
Local Village Contribution				
Concrete & whitewash	27			500
Ceramic tile				1,770
Medicine shelves		3	3×250	750
Bamboo		28 bundles	$28 \times 16.5 =$	446
Nails, brushes, electric switch, etc.				689
Glass				1,446
Steel bars for porch windows				1,965
Ceiling				2,000
Worker fee		2 people		3,500
Desk		3	3×100	300
Chair		3	3×40	120
Window sealant		Kg		154
Stone & transport fee				2,100
Sand & transport fee		38 tractors	$38 \times 120 =$	3,060
Sand & transport fee		30 tractors	$30 \text{ tractor} \times 40 =$	1,200
			20,000	
TOTAL				42,000

Photographs



Workers build clinic foundation.



The new clinic.



Tibetan medicines in the clinic.



Chinese medicine.



Cup suction devices.



The doctor examines a patient.



Clinic beds



Clinic bed.



Medicinal herb grinder.



Pill maker.



Bon-skor Tibetan Village.



Building the Clinic



The clinic.



Enclosed porch.



Clinic ceiling.



Tibetan medicines.



Tibetan medicines.



Chinese medicines.



Injectibles.



Tibetan medicines.



Equipment.



Equipment.



Treatment room.



Patient receiving treatment.



Doctor illustrating women's disease.



Doctor illustrates STDs..

河南蒙古族自治县人民医院处方笺

姓名: [Handwritten Name] 性别: [Handwritten Gender] 年龄: [Handwritten Age] 职业: [Handwritten Occupation]

住址: [Handwritten Address]

医生: [Handwritten Doctor Name]

诊断: [Handwritten Diagnosis]

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用法: [Handwritten Instructions]

剂量: [Handwritten Dosage]

剂数: [Handwritten Number of Doses]

日期: [Handwritten Date]

医生: [Handwritten Doctor Name]

医院: [Handwritten Hospital Name]

4-1

5-145-145-10171819

青海省高康药业贵南配送中心出库单

出库日期: 2007-05-25 出库单号: KC0009847

药品名称	规格	单位	数量	批号	金额	日期
布洛芬	200ml	瓶	10	2007-05-25	2007-05-25	2007-05-25
布洛芬	200ml	瓶	10	2007-05-25	2007-05-25	2007-05-25
布洛芬	200ml	瓶	10	2007-05-25	2007-05-25	2007-05-25
布洛芬	200ml	瓶	10	2007-05-25	2007-05-25	2007-05-25
布洛芬	200ml	瓶	10	2007-05-25	2007-05-25	2007-05-25
布洛芬	200ml	瓶	10	2007-05-25	2007-05-25	2007-05-25
布洛芬	200ml	瓶	10	2007-05-25	2007-05-25	2007-05-25
布洛芬	200ml	瓶	10	2007-05-25	2007-05-25	2007-05-25
布洛芬	200ml	瓶	10	2007-05-25	2007-05-25	2007-05-25
布洛芬	200ml	瓶	10	2007-05-25	2007-05-25	2007-05-25

出库人: 王德明 出库日期: 2007-05-25 出库地点: 青海省高康药业贵南配送中心

收据 NO: 0009977

2007年5月11日

今收到 沙湾县妇幼保健中心 现金 壹仟贰佰元整

人民币(大写) 壹仟贰佰元整

支付 壹仟贰佰元整

收款单位 收款人

收款收据 NO: 0686245

2007年5月18日

收款单位 沙湾县妇幼保健中心 收款方式 现金

人民币(大写) 壹仟贰佰元整

收款事由 门诊收费

收款人 王德明

收据 NO: 0001986

2007年5月25日

交款单位 沙湾县妇幼保健中心 收款方式 现金

人民币(大写) 壹仟贰佰元整

收款事由 门诊收费

收款人 王德明

收据 NO: 0001987

2007年5月10日

交款单位 沙湾县妇幼保健中心 收款方式 现金

人民币(大写) 壹仟贰佰元整

收款事由 门诊收费

收款人 王德明

收据 NO: 0001985

2007年5月20日

交款单位 沙湾县妇幼保健中心 收款方式 现金

人民币(大写) 壹仟贰佰元整

收款事由 门诊收费

收款人 王德明

11.

收 据

No: 0009979

2007年5月7日

收到 建筑劳务费

人民币(大写) 壹仟壹佰陆拾元整

系 付 _____

收款单位 _____ 收款人 张淑敏

12.

收 据

NO: 0001985

2007年6月10日

收款单位 三门峡市水利勘测设计院 收款方式 现金

人民币(大写) 陆仟元正

收款事由 支付工程款

单位盖章 _____ 财务盖章 _____ 记账 _____ 审核 _____ 经办 _____

13

收款收据

No: 0004989

收款单位 三门峡市水利勘测设计院 日期 2007年6月10日

名 称	单 位	数 量	单 价	金 额
小计				
合计人民币	陆仟元正			

主管: _____ 会计: _____ 收款人: 黄

14.

收 据 NO: 0001986

2007年5月28日

交款单位	交城县妇幼保健站	收款方式	现金
人民币(大写)	壹仟玖佰玖拾玖元	¥	1999.00
收款事由			

财务主管
 张青会
 2007.5.28

15

收 据 NO: 0001987

2007年5月28日

交款单位	交城县妇幼保健站	收款方式	现金
人民币(大写)	壹仟玖佰玖拾玖元	¥	1999.00
收款事由			

财务主管
 张青会
 2007.5.28

16.

西宁市育建床上用品厂

发票联 供货单位: 日期: 2007.5.28

品 名	数量	单价	金额
说明:			
全棉床单	33	15	205
被单布	12	17	204
			169
下位佰肆拾玖元			
西宁市育建床上用品厂 115			

17

领条

今领到江什科村卫生室建筑三间手工费
共计人民币陆佰陆拾元整(660元)

领款人: 虎木匠

2007.5.10号

18

收 据

2007年6月17日 N° 0009985

今收到 药费款 (4部X240元)

人民币(大写) 壹仟元整

系 付

收款单位

收款人 张

19

收 据

2007年6月24日 N° 0009071

收款单位 江什科村卫生室 收款方式 现金

人民币(大写) 陆佰陆拾元整

收款事由 医药费

收款人 张

20

收 据

2007年6月23日 N° 0003713

今收到 江什科村卫生室

人民币(大写) 陆佰陆拾元整

系 付

收款单位

收款人 张

21

收 据

2007年6月27日 N° 0003269

收款单位 江什科村卫生室

人民币(大写) 陆佰陆拾元整

收款事由 医药费

收款人 张

22

收 据

2007年6月14日 NO: 0001984

收款单位 江什科村卫生室 收款方式 现金

人民币(大写) 陆佰陆拾元整

收款事由 医药费

收款人 张

23

西宁市小商品批发市场
110--111号精品房

日期: 年 月 日

品名	规格	数量	单价	金额
浴巾				
今王什科藏匿所购浴巾				
占2个单价30元				
占1个单价20元				
总计				
280元				

280元整

24

收 据 NO: 0001984

2007年6月14日

收款单位: 西宁市小商品批发市场 收款方式: 现金

人民币(大写): 伍佰肆拾元 小写: 540.00

收款事由: 西宁市小商品批发市场 收款人: 张洪明

收款人: 张洪明

25

收 据 N: 0009986

2007年7月5日

今收到 修建卫生室工资 (30天X50元X2人)

人民币(大写): 叁仟元整

原 付: 3000.00

收款单位: 收款人: 张洪明

26

收 据 N: 0009995

2007年7月5日

今收到 西宁市小商品批发市场

人民币(大写): 壹万贰仟元整

原 付: 12000.00

收款单位: 收款人: 张洪明

27

收 据 N: 0009994

2007年7月5日

今收到 西宁市小商品批发市场

人民币(大写): 壹万贰仟元整

原 付: 12000.00

收款单位: 收款人: 张洪明

INITIAL PROPOSAL

Botschaft
der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Peking
Embassy
of the Federal Republic of Germany

申请由北京德国大使馆资助的小型技术合作项目的一系列问题

1. Name of the project?

Tibetan Health Clinic for Bon-skor Tibetan Village

2. Who is applying for the funding? (Name, contact person, address, telephone, fax, e-mail)

Name: Nyangjag gyal (Robert)

Address: c/o Kevin Stuart, PhD,
Nationalities Department
Qinghai Education College
Xining City 810008, Qinghai Province

Telephone: 0971-631-8505

Email address: nnyangjaggyal@yahoo.com

3. Who is responsible for carrying out the project? (Name, contact person, address, phone, fax, e-mail)

As above.

4. Where is the project located? (Information regarding the province, region, population, etc.)

Bon-skor བོན་སྐྱོར། Tibetan Village, Bya-mdo བྱ་མདོ། Township, Guinan ཁྲ་རུ། County, Hainan རྒྱ་བོད། Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai རྒྱ་ཆེན། Province, PR China. Bon-skor Tibetan Village is situated in the southwest of Guinan County, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province 200 kilometers from Guinan County Town, 5 kilometers from Bya-mdo Township Town, and 250 kilometers from Xining City, the provincial capital.

5. Does the (local) government agree with the project? Yes.

6. What is the goal of the project? (Detailed description of the project): This Project will alleviate these problems: Bon-skor Tibetan Village has the largest population among the 16 Tibetan villages in Bya-mdo Township. There are approximately 360 Tibetan households and 1,800 people in the village. It is a semi-agricultural village. For a number of reasons, there are many infectious diseases in the village - hepatitis, Hepatomegaly, diabetes, STDs, etc. It is a common belief in the village that people frequently catch colds because of poor sanitation levels in the village. Local people routinely disregard basic sanitation and health and villagers commonly have unprotected sex, especially teenage boys and girls, and often contract STDs. A lack of proper medical treatment in the local village leads to serious complications from worsening diseases. Girls and younger women are generally very shy about seeing doctors and their diseases become dangerously worse.

After the village was established, local people could not afford to build a clinic because of poverty. As a result, villagers must go to the township hospital when they are ill, which is 10 kilometers away. Most patients travel this distance on foot or by riding a donkey. When a number of villagers need medical care at one time, one villager goes to the township hospital to bring a doctor back. In 2005, the villagers built two rooms to serve as a clinic. A doctor from the township hospital brought Chinese medicine and stays in the clinic sometimes. But many problems remain. The doctor not only lacks enough medicine for the villagers, but he is also unskilled and sometimes causes allergic reactions by prescribing the wrong medicines.

This project will immediately:

- Reduce infectious diseases among the villagers.
- Create safer, healthier lives for the villagers.
- Improve access to doctors and medicine.
- Reduce costs because villagers will help doctors make their own medicine.

6. What are the expected costs of this project? (Detailed budget proposal for entire project)

1. Requested contribution from German Embassy:

<i>Items</i>	<i>Detail</i>	<i>Unit Price</i>	<i>Total RMB</i>
Medicine grinder (machine)	1	10,300	10,300
Medicine pellet maker (machine)	1	10,500	10,500
Medicinal herbs		15,000	15,000
Tibetan and Chinese medicines		25,000	25,000
Bed	4# (four steel beds)	180	760
Bedding	Eight sheets (thick sheets and light sheets), and four pillows and quilts.	160	640
Construction: Medical storage room 87 m ²			
Brick	(big gray bricks) 2,000	1.60	3,200
Brick	(small red bricks including for the house and pave in the house as the floor) 4,000	0.30	1,200
Tile	1,500 pieces	0.80	1,200
Cement	7 tons	340.00	2,380
Concrete	(sack) 10	15.00	150
Bamboo	(bundles) 15	20.00	300
Woods	(girders and other woods etc) 69		1,160
Door	(wood door) 4	200.00	800
Glasses	20 square pieces	10.00	200
Ceiling	20 pieces ceiling	18.00	360
Ceramic Tile	40 boxes (small)	45.00	1,800
Transportation	(trucks) 2—1 from Xining; 1 from Guide County	Xining 800 Guide 500	1,300
Worker fee	(2 people for 20 days)	70 RMB/person/day	2,800
Total Donor Budget			79,050

1.1. Local Contribution:

Villagers will get sand and stone 10 km from the village by tractor and on donkeys and will also assist the two carpenters.			
<i>Items</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Price per RMB</i>	<i>Total RMB</i>
Sand	9 km from the village—10 tractor-trailer loads of sand by 4 local villagers.	40	400
Stone	8 km from the village—7 tractor-trailer loads of stones by 4 villagers.	36	216
Windows	(double windows) 4	180.00	720
Assisting the carpenters	3 local villagers assist carpenters, e.g., handing bricks, making mud, concrete, and working with bamboo for 8 days. 54 (three people a day)		432
Foods & transportation fee for the workers			1,000
Local Contribution			2,768
Project Total Budget			81,818

7. What is the expected timeframe for this project?

<i>2007</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Participants</i>
March	Funds are received.	Nyangjag-gyal (Robert)
March	Hold the project meeting.	All villagers, leaders and Nyangjag-gyal
March	Purchase materials for the medicine storage room from Guide County and begin room construction.	Nyangjag-Gyal, Village leaders and Sonthar-Gyal.
April	Complete the medicine storage room, purchase medicines, a medicine grinder, a medicine pellet maker and the medicinal herbs.	Nyangjag-Gyal, Village leaders, Sonthar-Gyal and villagers.
May	The doctor begins selling medicine to patients.	Nyangjag-Gyal, Village leaders and villagers.
June	Complete the project.	Nyangjag-Gyal, Village leaders, Sonthar-Gyal and villagers.
June	Final report.	Nyangjag-Gyal (Robert)

8. Who will be responsible for the sustainability of this project?

Nyangjag-Gyal (Robert), the Bon-skor Tibetan Village Committee, Dr. Sonthar-Gyal will be responsible for securing the local contribution and implementing the health clinic project. Nyangjag-Gyal will stay in contact with the committee and be involved in meetings and activities during project implementation. He will also communicate by phone with villagers and village leaders from school. Additionally, Nyangjag-Gyal will visit households to conduct interviews and observe how the German Embassy's new health clinic affects their lives. All of this information will be included in the final report with explanatory pictures.

9. Are resulting costs expected?

No.

10. Are other donors/ organizations involved?

No.

11. Additional information:

- 1) **Why are you applying for this project?** For a long time, there has been no health clinic in Bon-skor Village. Villagers must travel 10 km to the township hospital if they need medical treatment. The local village asked the local government to establish a Tibetan clinic in the local village. The local government arranged for a doctor to travel to the local village occasionally to prescribe Chinese medicine. However, the doctor comes to the village only one or two times each month. The local village asked the government again for a clinic, but the request was denied. As a result, the local village required outside assistance to have a Tibetan clinic because Tibetan medicines are effective for the chronic diseases local patients have.
- 2) The village leaders and the villagers discussed the issue of establishing a better clinic in the village some months ago. This proposal is an outgrowth of those discussions and aims to help local villagers. A local doctor, Sonthar-Gyal རོན་གསར་རྒྱལ། (28 years old), was approached and he was asked to be the doctor in this proposed clinic. Sonthar-Gyal is a local villager, studied medicine for eight years, and graduated from a respected Tibetan medical college--Henan Mongolian Autonomous County Jag-mid Tibetan Medicine School (སོག་རྒྱལ་རང་སྐྱོང་རྫོང་འཛིགས་མེད་བོད་སྒྲིལ་ཁང་།). He has had much practical experience diagnosing and treating common problems:
 - STDs. He plans to educate local villagers and encourage them to use condoms.
 - broken bones.
 - high fever for infants.
 - vaccinations/inoculations--Doctor Sonthar-Gyal inoculates local village children.
 - women diseases--The doctor and the village leaders will buy medicines for women diseases.
 - childbirth. While confident in delivering babies without complications, Dr. Sonthar-Gyal will escort women to the township central clinic if there are serious complications.

Villagers believe that Sonthar-Gyal is skilled in and knowledgeable about medicine. He has also studied how to collect ingredients and make Tibetan medicine. After thorough discussion, a contract has been written that stipulates that doctors will be responsible for making sure that the equipment and medicine and payment from patients are kept securely. Village leaders will help monitor the doctor and the clinic by checking receipts and equipment on a regular basis. The village leaders and the doctor will continue to do this work for as long as the clinic is in operation to ensure its sustainability.

The local clinic needs medicinal herbs and a machine to make traditional Tibetan medicine. Sonthar-Gyal and the village leaders will buy the medicinal herbs from Sonthar-Gyal's teacher's clinic in Henan Mongolian Autonomous County. Doctor Tse-zha's རྩེ་མཚན། medicines are renowned for their effectiveness and quality throughout Tibetan areas in Qinghai. Many people travel to Doctor Tse-zha's clinic to receive effective treatment. Sonthar-Gyal will be in charge of this clinic, with the help of the village leaders. We will make a secure storage room for the medicine and the equipment. Sonthar-Gyal and his teacher, Tse-zha, will make the medicine, which will be mostly traditional Tibetan medicine. The quality of the medicine will be better than that sold around the village and at the township

hospitals.

12) Contract: (*translation*)

Parties: Bon-skor Tibetan village and Doctor Sonthar-Gyal.

- Doctor Sonthar-Gyal will be responsible for the village clinic. He will diagnose and treat illnesses by examining patients and prescribing appropriate medicine, make medicine for patients, manage the clinic carefully and honestly, make and keep receipts after selling medicine, report to the village leaders to buy medicines if supplies are running low and will also report any issues in the clinic to the village leaders immediately.
- Bon-skor Tibetan village leaders will be responsible for monitoring the clinic and the doctor on a weekly basis. They will collect and verify the amount of money and the receipts for all medicine sold. They will save these profits and use them for the future purchase of supplies and medicine. Village leaders will assist the doctor by providing transportation to the township seat to purchase supplies and medicines when needed. The village leaders will keep excellent records of the supplies and medicine at all times. Finally, they will support the doctor and work with him to resolve any issues at the clinic.

3. Please enclose a map of the project region/province



Guinan County Town.